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States, by authority.

TERMS.

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The following communication is by
one of our young female friends. We are
glad the Ladies have taken the subject in
hand, as almost all the mischief that is
done in that way originates with them, we
feel confident if they will array themselves
against it, it must soon be done away with:

ON GOSSIPING.

To gossip means to prate, to tattle, to
talk too much about matters, which do not
concern the gossip.

From this definition, we conclude much
gossiping is carried on in this world among
all classes of people. This practice is es-
pecially wrong, because it ruins the charac-
ters of hundreds, who but for that, had
stood firm in the world.

It is truly pitiable to see how many there
are in our land whose meat and drink it
is, to vilify their neighbors, to excite suspi-
cion against some unoffending persons, and
to spread scandal, and confusion all abroad.
These gossipers go from house to house,
spreading their darts, their fire brands,
and mischief, as on the wings of the wind.
They make haste to murder the reputation,
and break down the innocent.

Peace and harmony, they detest; the
confusion of Babel and the sound of war
and the notes of fury and rage, are the
food on which the gossipers delight to feed.

This character often enters the peaceful
abode of a neighbor; some slight remark
is made in reference to an absent person
by some member of the family, without in-
tending any harm whatever; this detested
character catches the sound; he magnifies
the whole matter, and runs with haste to
tell the person, whose feelings he arouses.
This individual then makes a retort, which
the gossipers gather up, and forthwith runs
to the same family, whence he carried the
former news, and tells all that he heard in
the most unfair light imaginable, exaggerat-
ing many of the particulars and suppress-
ing others, for the mere purpose of sowing
the seed of discord and breaking up the
harmony of the community.

The character of a gossip is peculiarly
detestable. These persons are found in
many circles of respectability and refine-
ment. But no matter where they are,
whether among the rich, or poor, the wise
or ignorant, they are a pitiful class, deserv-
ing the contempt and abhorrence of all the
good.

Gossiping should never be indulged in,
because it is contrary to the principles of
the gospel. The word of God teaches us
to keep peace with all men, and live in
friendship with our neighbors. I ask, does
the inveterate gossip do any thing to pro-
mote this kind of feeling in the commu-
nity? On the contrary, does not this char-
acter do every thing to break up the har-
mony of families and the good understand-
ing that ought to exist in all society? The
Bible speaks against this sin in such pas-
sages as these, "Thou shalt not speak falsely
of any one." "Keep thy tongue from evil
and thy lips from guile." The tongue is a
little world of iniquity when once it is set
in motion against reputation, character,
and every thing that is sacred.

Gossiping is just as much wrong, as a
good reputation is valuable. If the good
opinion entertained of us in the world be
of any value, it is altogether important
that we should strive to suppress whatever
might have a tendency to destroy the esti-
mate placed upon us by our neighbors and
friends.

Tattling, tale bearing, false story telling,
all included under the term, gossiping, are
the greatest promoters of evil, and the
most effectual ways to destroy all friend-
ship and good feeling in a neighborhood
that Satan could devise. Hence, I advise
all my young friends to avoid this, as the
rock on which thousands have split and
been ruined.

A. W. L.

LONG EDITORIALS.—When the Declara-
tion of Independence was first published in
the Pennsylvania Evening Post, on the
5th of July 1776, the editor only accompa-
nied it with four lines of Editorial com-
ment. Newspapers, interesting only for
their variety, should have every thing con-
densed and expressive. Long talks in
Congress have led to long editorials.

Poverty has, in large cities, very differ-
ent appearances. It is often concealed in
splendor, and often in extravagance. It is
the care of a very great part of mankind
to conceal their indigence from the rest.—
They support themselves by temporary ex-
pedients, and every day is lost in contriving
for to-morrow.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 3.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

No. 26.

FOR THE TIMES.

The following poetical effusion was writ-
ten in reply to one which we published a few
weeks since, headed "Appearances."

TO THE AUTHORESS OF "APPEARANCES."

That is the darkest hour of night
Which just precedes the dawn,
When life and happiness and light
Come dawning o'er the lawn,
As merry as a fawn at play,
To welcome in the newborn day.

Then think not though the tear will start
Unbidden down the cheek
At present sorrow, that the heart
Which heaves that tear must break—
Anon that heavy heart will be,
From pain and care and sorrow, free.

To joy, sadness will give way,
And mirth will follow sorrow,
Just as the leafless stalk to day,
The rose adorns to-morrow.
Then chide not April's wayward hours
Of light and cloud, sunbeams and showers.

What though a cloud obscures the sky?
What though the rains descend?
Shall every gentle lily die
Because 'tis forced to bend?
Oh no! 'twill raise its head again
And smile the brighter for the rain.

Forgets the sun on thee to shine
Because thy shadow's there?
Lady, alone the fault is thine,
The day beam still is fair.
Then from thy shadow turn thy sight,
The other way there must be light.

Why look on yonder cloud that now,
Obscures the eastern sky,
And not observe, upon its brow,
That bright bow arching high,
So beautiful, we should forgive
The cloud, that causes it to live!

Why view the darker side of things?
Why sigh that winter's near?
When autumn, lovely autumn brings
Her charms to eye, to ear,
To taste, to smell, to touch, to sight,
And all is fair and sweet and bright!

And Lady if to day is heard
The frequent knocks of sorrow,
Be "not at home," and take my word,
He'll keep away to-morrow.
But treat him as your honored guest,
And with his calls you'll be oppressed.

ted States," passed the nineteenth day of
May, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-eight, shall be, and they are hereby,
made applicable to such States as have
been admitted into the Union since the
date of said act.

Approved, August 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]

AN ACT granting to the county of John-
son, in the Territory of Iowa, the right
of pre-emption to a tract of land for a
seat of justice for said county, and re-
pealing the second section of an act ap-
proved the third day of March, eighteen
hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An
act making a donation of land to the
Territory of Iowa for the purpose of
erecting public buildings thereon."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
right of pre-emption, at the minimum
price for which the public lands are sold,
is hereby granted to the county of Johnson,
in the Territory of Iowa, for the fractional
northwest quarter, east of the river, of sec-
tion number fifteen, in township seventy
nine, of range six, west of the principal
meridian, as reported to the land officers
at Dubuque, in said Territory, containing
one hundred and seventeen acres and sixty
four one-hundredths of an acre, more or
less, on the same terms and conditions ex-
pressed in the act of the twenty-sixth day
of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four,
entitled "An act granting to the counties
and parishes of each State and Territory
of the United States in which the public
lands are situated, the right of pre-emption
to quarter sections of land for seats of
justice within the same;" which said right
of pre-emption is in lieu of that to the
quarter section heretofore located by the
commissioners of said county, which is re-
linquished.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
so much of the second section of an act
entitled "An act making a donation of land
to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose
of erecting public buildings thereon," ap-
proved the third day of March, eighteen
hundred and thirty-nine, as directed the
contiguous sections to the section to be se-
lected under said act, for the purpose
aforesaid, to be reserved from sale or entry
until the further action of Congress there-
on, be, and the same is hereby, repealed:
Provided, That the right of pre-emption
shall not accrue to any person or persons
who now are or may hereafter settle on
said lands under any existing pre-emption
law.

Approved, August 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT for the benefit of the county of
Holt, in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
proper authorities of the county of Holt,
in the State of Missouri, be, and they
hereby are, authorized to make entry, at
the proper land office, within one year
next after the date of this act, at the mini-
mum price, of the west half of the south
west quarter of section numbered twenty
six and the east half of the southeast
quarter of section numbered twenty-seven,
in township numbered sixty, and range
numbered thirty-eight, situated in said
county of Holt, making one hundred and
sixty acres, upon which the seat of justice
of said county is located, in full satisfac-
tion of the claim of said county under the
provisions of the act entitled "An act
granting to the counties or parishes of
each State and Territory of the United
States in which the public lands are situat-
ed, the right of pre-emption to quarter
sections of lands for seats of justice within
the same," approved twenty-sixth of May,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty
four: *Provided*, That said lands shall not
have been sold by the United States prior
to the date of this act.

Approved, August 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT to confirm the sale of a certain
school section in the State of Illinois,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the
sale heretofore made of section number
sixteen, in township number thirty-nine,
north of range fourteen, east of the third
principal meridian, in the State of Illinois,
by and under the authority of said State,
with the assent of the inhabitants of the
congressional township in which said sec-
tion is situated, be, and the same is hereby
confirmed: *Provided*, That this act shall be
constructed as only giving the assent of the
United States to said sale, and to the
patents issued by the State of Illinois to
the purchasers of the same, so far as the
United States are concerned in the matter.

Approved, August 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT to constitute the ports of Sto-
nington, Mystic river, and Pawcatuck
river, a collection district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
town of Stonington, in the county of New
London, State of Connecticut, shall be a
collection district, from and after the
thirtieth day of June next; and that the
port of Stonington aforesaid shall be, and
hereby is, made a port of entry.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the district of Stonington shall comprehend
all the waters, shores, bays, and harbors,

from the west line of Mystic river, includ-
ing the villages of Portersville and Noank,
in the town of Groton, State of Connecti-
cut, to the east line of Pawcatuck river,
including the town of Westerly, State of
Rhode Island, any thing in any former law
to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
from and after the thirtieth day of July
present, the office of the surveyor of the
port of Stonington aforesaid be, and the
same is hereby, abolished; and a collector
for the aforesaid district shall be appointed
to reside at the port of Stonington, who,
in addition to his other emoluments, shall
be entitled to receive the salary now
allowed by law to the surveyor aforesaid,
and no more; and said collector shall also
perform the duties heretofore enjoined on
the surveyor.

Approved, August 3, 1842.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee of the House of
Representatives on the Veto Message.

MR. ADAMS rose, and in a firm and
distinct tone of voice, audible in every part
of the Hall, read his report as follows:

The Select Committee, to whom was re-
ferred the Message of the President of the
United States returning to this House the
act, which originated in it, "to provide re-
venue from imports, and to change and mod-
ify existing laws imposing duties on im-
ports, and for other purpose," with his ob-
jections to it, with instructions to report
thereon to the House, have attended to
that service and respectfully report:

The Message is the last of a series of
Executive measures the result of which has
been to defeat and nullify the whole action
of the legislative authority of this Union,
upon the most important interests of the
nation.

At the accession of the late President
Harrison, by election of the People, to the
Executive chair, the finances, the revenue,
and the credit of the country were found
in a condition so greatly disordered and so
languishing that the first act of his Admin-
istration was to call a special session of
Congress to provide a remedy for this dis-
tempered state of the great body politic.
It was even then a disease of no sudden oc-
currence, and of no ordinary malignity.—
Four years before, the immediate predeces-
sor of General Harrison had been con-
strained to resort to the same expedient, a
special session of Congress, the result of
which had only proved the first of a suc-
cession of palliatives, purchasing momentary
relief at the expense of deeper seated
disease and aggravated symptoms, growing
daily more intense through the whole four
years of that Administration. It had been
expended, from year to year, from eight to
ten millions of dollars beyond its income,
absorbing in that period nearly ten millions
pledged for deposit with the States, eight
millions of stock in the Bank of the United
States, from five to six millions of trust
funds, and as much Treasury notes; and
was sinking under the weight of its own
improvidence and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering People, had
commanded a change in the Administration
and the contemporaneous elections through-
out the Union had placed in both Houses
of Congress majorities, the natural exponents
of the principles which it was the
will of the People should be substituted in
the administration of their Government,
instead of those which had brought the
country to a condition of such wretched-
ness and shame. There was perfect har-
mony of principle between the chosen
President of the People and this majority,
thus constituted in both Houses Congress;
and the first act of his Administration was
to call a special session of Congress for
their deliberation and action upon the
measures indispensably necessary for re-
lief to the public distress, and to retrieve
the prosperity of the great community of
the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within
three months after the inauguration of
President Harrison, the Congress assembled
at his call. But the reins of the Ex-
ecutive car were already in other hands.—
By an inscrutable decree of Providence
the chief of the People's choice, in har-
mony with whose principles the majorities
of both Houses had been constituted, was laid
low in death. The President who had
called the meeting of Congress was no
longer the President when the Congress
met. A successor to the office had assum-
ed the title, with totally different prin-
ciples, though professing the same at the
time of his election, which, far from har-
monizing, like those of his immediate prede-
cessor, with the majority of both Houses
of Congress, were soon disclosed in diamet-
rical opposition to them.

The first development of this new, and
most unfortunate, condition of the General
Government, was manifested by the failure,
once and again, of the first great measure
intended by Congress to restore the credit
of the country, by the establishment of a
National Bank—a failure caused exclusiv-
ly by the operation of the veto power of
the President. In the spirit of the Consti-
tution of the United States, the Executive
is not only separated from the Legislative
power, but made dependent upon and res-
ponsible to it. Until a very recent period
of our history, all reference in either House
of Congress to the opinions or wishes of
the President, relating to any subject in de-
liberation before them, was regarded as an
outrage upon the rights of the deliberative
body, among the first of whose duties it is
to spurn the influence of the dispenser of
patronage and power. Until very recent-
ly, it was sufficient greatly to impair the

influence of any member to be suspected
of personal subservience to the Executive;
and any allusion to his wishes in debate
was deemed a departure not less from
decency than from order. An anxious de-
sire to accommodate the action of Con-
gress to the opinions and wishes of Mr.
Tyler had led to the modifications of the
first bill for the establishment of a Nation-
al Bank, presented to him for his approval,
widely differing from the opinions enter-
tained of their expediency by the majority
of both Houses of Congress, but which
failed to obtain that approval for the sake
of which they had been reluctantly adopt-
ed. A second attempt ensued, under a
sense of the indispensable necessity of a
fiscal corporation to the revenues and cred-
it of the nation, to prepare an act, to which
an informal intercourse and communica-
tion between a member of the House,
charged with the duty of preparing the
bill, and the President of the United States
himself, might secure by compliance with
his opinions a pledge in advance of his ap-
proval of the bill, when it should be pre-
sented to him. That pledge was obtained.
The bill was presented to him in the very
terms which he had prescribed as neces-
sary to obtain his sanction, and it met the
same fate with its predecessor; and it is
remarkable that the reasons assigned for
the refusal to approve the second bill are
in direct and immediate conflict with those
which had been assigned for the refusal to
sign the first.

Thus the measures, first among those
deemed by the Legislature of the Union
indispensably necessary for the salvation
of its highest interests, and for the restora-
tion of its credit, its honor, its prosperity,
was prostrated, defeated, annulled, by the
weak and wavering obstinacy of one man,
accidentally, and not by the will of the
people, invested with that terrible power,
as if prophetically described by one of his
own chosen ministers, at this day, as "the
right to deprive the People of self-govern-
ment."

The first consequence of this Executive
legislation was not only to prostrate the ef-
forts of the Legislature itself, to relieve
the People from their distress, to replenish
the exhausted Treasury and call forth the
resources of the country, to redeem the
public faith to the fulfillment of the national
engagements, but to leave all the burdens
and embarrassments of the public Treas-
ury, brought upon it by the improvidence
of the preceding Administration, bearing
upon the People with aggravated pressure.
The fatal error of the preceding Adminis-
tration had been an excess of expenditure
beyond its income. That excess had been
an average of eight million of dollars a
year, at least, during the four years of its
existence. The practical system of its fi-
scal operations had been a continued in-
crease of expenditures and diminution of
revenues, and if left as a bequest to its suc-
cessor no effective reduction of expenses,
but a double reduction of revenue to the
amount of millions, to occur, of course, by
the mere lapse of time, unless averted,
within fifteen months, by subsequent legis-
lation.

By the double exercise of the Presiden-
tial interdiction upon the two bills for estab-
lishing a National Bank this legislation was
prevented. The excess of expenditures
beyond the revenue continued and increas-
ed. The double reduction of revenue,
prescribed by the compromise of 1833,
was suffered to take its full effect—no re-
duction of the expenditures had been pre-
scribed, and in the course of eighteen
months, since the inauguration of Presi-
dent Harrison, an addition of at least fif-
teen millions to the enormous deficit al-
ready existing in the Treasury at the close
of the last Administration, is now charged
upon the prevailing party in Congress, by
those who had made it the law, while the
exercise of the veto power alone disabled
the Legislature itself from the power of
applying the only remedy which it was
within the competency of legislation itself
to provide.

The great purpose for which the special
session of Congress had been called was
thus defeated by the exercise of the veto
power. At the meeting of Congress, at the
regular annual session, the majorities
of both Houses, not yielding to the dis-
couragement of disappointed hopes and
baffled energies, undertook the task of rais-
ing, by impost duties, a revenue adequate
to the necessities of the Treasury, and to
the fulfillment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors
of the committees of both Houses charged
with the duties of providing for the neces-
sities of the revenue, and for the great
manufacturing interest of the Northern
Central, and Western States, which must
be so deeply affected by any adjustment of
a Tariff, to raise exclusively a revenue ade-
quate to the necessary expenses of the
Government from duties on imports, a tar-
iff bill believed to be nearly if not wholly
sufficient for that purpose, was elaborated
and amply discussed through a long series
of weeks in both branches of the Legisla-
ture. The process of gestation through
which alone such a complicated system
could not be organized, necessarily con-
sumed many months of time, nor were the
committees or the House exempted from
severe reproach, which the purchased
presses of the Executive Chief are even
yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke
or restraint from him. The delays were
occasioned by the patient investigation
of the whole subject by the appropriate
committees. As the period approached
when the so called compromise tariff was
to be consummated, leaving the Govern-
ment without any revenue tariff sanction-
ed by the law, the prudence of Congress,

without precipitating their decision upon
the permanent system which they fondly
hoped to establish, provided and sent to the
President a temporary expedient, limited in
its operation to the space of one month,
during which to avoid, as they thought, the
possibility of a collision with the appre-
hended antipathies of the President, they
had suspended for the same month the dis-
tribution of the proceeds of the sales of
public lands, which, by a previous law, was
to take effect the day after the expiration
of the compromise.

Not only was this most conciliatory mea-
sure contemptuously rejected, but in total
disregard of the avowed opinions of his
own Secretary of the Treasury, con-
curring with those, nearly unanimous,
of all the most eminent lawyers of the
land, in solitary reliance upon the hesi-
tating opinion of the Attorney General,
he has undertaken not only to levy taxes to
the amount of millions upon the People,
but to prescribe regulations for its collec-
tion, and for ascertaining the value of im-
ported merchandise, which the law had, in
express terms, reserved for the legislative
action of Congress.

And now, to crown this system of con-
tinual and unrelenting exercise of Execu-
tive legislation by the alternate gross abuse
of constitutional power and bold assump-
tion of powers never vested in him by any
law, we come to the Veto Message referred
by the House to this committee.

A comparative review of the four sev-
eral vetoes which, in the course of fifteen
months, have suspended the legislation of
the Union, combined with that amphibious
production, the reasons for approving and
signing a bill, and at the same time strik-
ing, by judicial construction, at its most
important enactment, illustrated by con-
temporaneous effusions of temper and of
sentiment divulged at convivial festivals,
and obtruded upon the public eye by the
fatal friendship of sycophant private cor-
respondents, and stripped to its naked
nature by the repeated and daring as-
sumption both of the legislative and of ju-
dicial power, would present anomalies of
character and conduct rarely seen upon
earth. Such an investigation, though
strictly within the scope of the instructions
embraced in the reference to this commit-
tee, would require a voluminous report,
which the scantiness of time will not allow,
and which may not be necessary for ma-
turing the judgment of the House upon the
document now before them.

The reasons assigned by the President
for returning to the House of Representa-
tives, with his objections the bill to pro-
vide revenue from imports, and to change
and modify existing laws imposing duties
and for other purposes, preceded by a
brief dissertation upon the painful sensa-
tions which any individual invested with
the veto power must feel in exercising it
upon important acts of the Legislature.
The paragraph is worded with extreme
caution, and with obvious intent to avoid
the assertion, made in such broad and un-
qualified terms in the letter read at the
Philadelphia Independence day dinner
party, that Congress can enact no law
without the concurrence of the Executive.
There is in this paper a studious effort
to save any individual from the imputation
of asserting the unequalled independence
of the Executive upon the Legislature, and
the impotence of Congress to enact any
law without him. That assertion, made in
so explicit and unqualified terms, in the
Philadelphia letter, is here virtually dis-
claimed and disavowed. The exercise of
some independence of judgment, in regard
to all acts of legislation, by any individual
invested with the veto power, is here cur-
tailed and narrowed down to the mere
privilege of not yielding his well-consider-
ed, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly de-
clared opinions on matters of great public
concernment, to those of a co-ordinate de-
partment, without requesting that depart-
ment seriously to re-examine the subject of
their difference. The co-ordinate depart-
ment to the Legislature is no longer the
co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The
power of Congress to enact a law without
the co-operation of any individual Execu-
tive is conceded, not merely by unavoid-
able inference, for the closing paragraph of
the message, recurring again to the same
troublesome reminiscence, observes that,
after all, the effect of what he does is sub-
stantially to call on Congress to reconsider
the subject. If, on such reconsideration,
a majority of two thirds of both Houses
should be in favor of this measure, it will be-
come a law notwithstanding his objections.

The truism of this remark may perhaps be
accounted for by the surmise that it was a
new discovery, made since the writing of
the Philadelphia dinner-party letter; and
the modest presumption ascribed to the
Constitution that the Executive can com-
mit no error of opinion unless two-thirds
of both branches of the Legislature are in
conflict with him, is tempered by the am-
iable assurance that in that event he will
cheerfully acquiesce in a result which
would be precisely the same whether he
should acquiesce in it or not. The apti-
tude of this hypothetical position may be
estimated by the calculation of the chances
that the contingency which it supposes is
within the verge of possibility.

The reasons assigned by the President
for his objections to this bill are further
preceded by a narrative of his antecedent
opinions and communications on the sub-
ject of distributing the proceeds of the
sales of the public lands. He admits that
at the opening of the extra session he re-
commended such a distribution, but he
averts that this recommendation was ex-
pressly coupled with the condition that the
duties on imports should not exceed the
rate of 20 per cent. provided by the com-
promise act of 1833.

Who could imagine that, after this most
emphatic coupling of the revenue from du-
ties of impost with revenue from the pro-
ceeds of the sales of the public lands, the
first and paramount objection of the Presi-
dent to this bill should be that it unites two
subjects, which so far from having any
affinity to one another, are wholly incon-